

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 4988

號二初月八年一十三緒光

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31 1905.

四拜禮

號一廿月八英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$18,500,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$8,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

AUTHORISED.....GOLD \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD [BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.]

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. NEW YORK.

NAGASAKI. HONOLULU.

LYONS. SHANGHAI.

SAN FRANCISCO. NEWCHANG.

BOMBAY. MUKDEN.

TIENTSIN. PORT ARTHUR.

PEKING. CHEFOO.

Kobe. DALNY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

PARRS' BANK, LD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

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Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, TAKU, MOJI and KOBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea).	PERA.....	About 31st August	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.....	MALACCA..... G. W. Babot, R.N.R.	About 31st August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI.....	SIMLA..... C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 7th September	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.....	BENGAL..... W. W. Cook, R.N.R.	Sept. 9th Noon	See Special Advertisements.
LONDON VIA MANILA.....	BANCA..... J. B. Fergusson	About 10th September	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW REMOVING

TO THEIR

NEW STORE

IN

CHATER ROAD.

Business will be carried on as usual at the

OLD STORE

until further notice.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905.

KUPPER'S

PILSENER BEER.

The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Kupper,

and see that you get it.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1905.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is a purely BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: London.

Established in London in 1861.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,

Branch Manager and Underwriter,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

ON and after MONDAY, 28th instant, the Business of this Corporation will be carried on in their new premises at No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

H. PINCKNEY,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1905.

"SEETON."

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY

HEALTH RESORT.

SPLENDID BATHING FACILITIES for ADULTS and CHILDREN. SEPARATE BATHING ACCOMMODATION for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

LAWNS suitable for Private Parties and Picnics let by arrangement. First-class Refreshments only supplied. Picnics catered for.

Special Launches will leave Blakely Pier on the following days (weather permitting):

Tuesdays leave at 5.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m. Thursdays leave at 5.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m. Saturdays leave at 3.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m. Sundays leave at 3.15 p.m. Return at 7 p.m.

Launches will call at Police Pier, Kowloon, on Saturdays and Sundays.

Return Tickets (including refreshments) \$1.00. For further particulars, please apply to the Underigned—

SAMUEL SEE,

Manager,

c/o 15, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

LOST.

(PROBABLY BETWEEN "YALTA" AND THE PEAK CLUB.)

AN ENAMELLED LADY'S WATCH SET with PEARLS and DIAMONDS. Whoever shall return the same to the Underigned will be liberally rewarded.

ALFRED G. WISE.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1905.

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TO THE POLICY HOLDERS

OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

OWING to false and greatly exaggerated reports having been circulated, I beg to announce by authority of the President, Mr. PAUL MORTON, that the Financial Soundness, Integrity and Surplus of the Society have never been brought into question. On the 30th June last the available assets had increased by Gold \$7,296,232.

F. KIENE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 10,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

WEI-HAI-WEI SCHOOL.

EDUCATION for the SONS OF EUROPEANS under excellent climatic and sanitary conditions. New School House in a splendid situation. SCHOOL RE-OPENS on September 4th. Prospectuses may be had at the Offices of this paper.

Wei-hai-wei, 17th August, 1905.

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Intimations.

Anywhere and any time

BOVRIL is the right thing. Being a perfectly scientific combination of the nourishing and the stimulating properties of beef, BOVRIL will always give a good account of itself.

BOVRIL

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"MINIMAX"

HAND

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED, LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

NO PUMPS.

NO HOSE.

AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.

Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Weight only 18 lbs. when full. Maximum of simplicity and effect.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

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PHOTO SUPPLIES

LONG, HING & Co.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905.

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Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

A. F. DAVIES,

Acting Manager.

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VICTORIA HOTEL,

MACAO HOTEL,

SHAMEN, CANTON.

MACAO, CHINA.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND

TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

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CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.

Flush Water Lavatories.

Hydraulic Elevator.

Excellent Cuisines and Wines.

Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths.

Under European Management.

Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THIS
CELEBRATED
BLEND
OF
THE FINEST
WHISKIES
IN SCOTLAND
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1ST FLOOR.

WHISKIES.

Per dozen.

Club No. 1 - - \$18.00

Royal Old High-

land - - - 24.00

J.R.D. Plain - - 11.75

J.R.D. * * * - 14.25

Hongkong, 29th June, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

While everybody will rejoice that peace once more exists between Russia and Japan, there is a very general opinion that the terms arranged are decidedly satisfactory from the Russian point of view. Indeed, Russia has emerged from the peace negotiations with most of the honours. No doubt, some of the conditions submitted by Japan as a basis of discussion were too harsh, but they have been so whittled away by the negotiating parties that hardly anything of the original terms remains. Japan abandons her claim to an indemnity, divides Saghalien with Russia, gives up her claim to the interned Russian warships, and takes no step to limit Russia's strength in the Far East. As compensation for the Titanic struggle she has made for supremacy, Japan has to be content with a protectorate over Korea, the control of the railway in Liaotung, and the knowledge that Manchuria will be restored to China. It seems incredible that Russia should have been allowed to get off so lightly. Of course, Japan by her conduct of the war has gained in prestige and honour, but who is to repay her for the waste of blood and treasure which the campaign entailed? A telegram which has appeared in a contemporary says that "general disappointment is expressed in Great Britain at the leniency of Japan's claims," and we can well understand that feeling. But it appears to us that there have been under-currents at work bringing pressure on the parties to arrive at a settlement. Otherwise the ridiculously cheap terms accorded Russia would be inexplicable. Beyond the loss in money and lives, Russia stands practically in the same position now as she did before the outbreak of hostilities. It is true that Russia must evacuate Manchuria; but, as she never had any right in that province, and was pledged to the evacuation in any event, she has lost little by consenting to that condition. The division of Saghalien is a small matter to Russia, although it may mean much to Japan. The stern claim to the interned Russian warships and an indemnity were the really crucial points submitted by Japan and now they have been abandoned. Russia may have lost face as a world power, but can it be said that she has been crippled? The onlookers at the war desired above all things that Russian pretensions should be nipped in the bud, that at least it should be rendered impossible for her to menace the peace of the world for the next half century. Has that object been attained? We doubt it very much. Russia has crept out of her entanglements with all the astuteness for which she is renowned; she has lost in the war, but her reputation is not utterly gone. With her immense recuperative powers, Russia will be as formidable as ever in less than a decade. She will realise that her friends have deserted her, that she stands alone in the world; but Russia has never shown any keen desire to make friendships, other than those which mean profit and assistance, preferably of a monetary nature, so that her isolation will not in the least affect her *amour propre*. She is at liberty now to tackle the serious problems of internal government, and if she decides to grant her people that freedom and liberty of action which is the birth right of every sane subject she will yet build up an Empire which may sway the destinies of the world.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Gaiety Stars open their season at the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening.

THE French mail of the 25th July was delivered in London on the 30th inst.

ANOTHER blank plague return was issued from the Sanitary Department at noon to-day.

News from Hsinmintun states that the Japanese have entrenched the whole positions, built redoubts for their artillery, and, fearing attack, have got from Mukden another 3,000 troops to hold the place.

A JUDGE of the Supreme Court, New York, has decided, in dismissing a reparation suit, that a hard-working man cannot be blamed for refusing to take his wife to the theatre.

THE Japanese Manchurian light railway which starts from Antung-jiao is now said to have been completed as far as Mienling pass. Another line to the Kih region is being constructed with despatch.

THE British Admiralty, who are watching the development of the motor-boat with great interest, have granted to the members of the British Motor-Boat Club the coveted privilege of flying the blue ensign.

THE Korea Daily News, in a 4-inch double column advertisement, reminds its reader of the old Persian proverb which says that "A man who would read a borrowed newspaper would feed a goat on his grandfather's grave."

WE (China Gazette) have reason to know—having been served with a jury summons,—that the trial of the Sikhs, Sham Singh, Herdesh Singh, Sham Singh and Sunda Singh, on the charge of being accessories to the murder of the No. 1 watchman at the International Dock, will take place at the British Supreme Court on the 31st inst.

THE Japanese military authorities in Manchuria have offered a reward of \$100,000 for the capture of Ki Fung Pui, a native of Shantung Province, and a notorious spy and informer in the service of the Russian. The Japanese have offered a similar reward for the capture of Li Ping San, ex-Taoist of Tung Pin, who has been found guilty of supplying information to the Russians. It is said that Li received a bribe of \$300,000 from the Russians for his services. He not only acted traitorously to his own government, but, under the protecting wing of the Russians, overawed and corrupted the staff of the Tartar General at Mukden.

MR. A. Course, traffic manager of the Lower Level Electric Tramway Co., prosecuted a coolie, before Mr. Hazeland, this morning, for riding on a car from Shaokwan without paying his fare. Two coolies were doing this, but one of them got away. Mr. Course was in a car coming from Shaokwan yesterday, and on the foot-board of a vehicle a little way in front of him, and outside the canvas screen, he saw the two men riding. He signalled to stop the cars and investigated the matter when he found the defendant had no ticket and refused to pay his fare of five cents. He had the man arrested. His Worship considered the man to be of weak intellect, and ordered him to be placed under medical observation, so that the state of his mind might be determined.

A VERY slick trick was played upon a passenger by the s.s. *Honam* from Canton, by which the man came near losing a bundle of silk clothing. Just before arriving in port another passenger prepared a bundle of eggs in such a way as to closely resemble the first man's bundle, and took an opportunity that offered to substitute one for the other. But the moment the *Honam* got alongside the wharf the excise officers commenced to put in their work, and as the complainant's bundle was one of the first searched the substitution was at once discovered, with the result that a close watch was kept on other passengers' bundles, and when the accused came gaily up to the mark he was promptly clapped under arrest. This morning he faced Mr. Hazeland, but having nothing to say he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and six hours in the stock on the Canton wharf, with the tell-tale board around his neck.

A PEKING despatch to hand states that upon receiving a telegram the other day from H.E. Sun Pro-chi, Chinese Minister at Paris, reporting that in spite of the leave of absence granted him his state of health still continues precarious, and asking that a successor be sent to him without delay, his Highness Prince Ching at once suggested to his colleagues in the Waiwupu to appoint Taoist Chu Pao-fay to the Ministry to France. Against this, however, the Grand Councillor Hsu Shih-chang who, it will be remembered, is one of the four High Commissioners to go abroad, on hearing of it dissented, as his Excellency wanted Taoist Chu Pao-fay to accompany him as Chief Secretary and adviser, for which purpose he had specially memorialised the Throne and obtained their Majesties' consent. We (N.C. Daily News) understand from another source that it has been agreed that Mr. Chu Pao-fay shall make the journey through Europe with the Grand Councillor, and when the Mission gets to Paris, if nothing contrariwise happens, the much-sought official shall remain there as the representative of his country vice Sun Pao-chi's invalided home.

THE following is the programme of the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to India:—Arrive in Bombay, November 9th, afternoon; Bombay, 9th to 15th; Ajmer, 16th to 17th; Udaipur, 18th to 20th; Jaipur, 21st to 24th; Bikaner, 25th to 27th; Lahore, 28th to 1st December; Peshawar, 2nd and 3rd; Jammu, 4th; Delhi, 7th to 10th; Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Ballabgarh, 11th to 15th; Agra, 16th to 19th; Bhurtpur, 20th to 21st; Gwalior, 21st to 25th; Lucknow, 26th to 28th; Calcutta, 29th to January 6th; Darjeeling, January 7th to 8th; Calcutta, 9th. On boardship, 10th to 12th; Rangoon, 13th to 15th; Mandalay 16th to 18th; on river, 19th to 20th; Rangoon 21st; on boardship, 22nd to 30th; Madras, 24th to 28th; Bangalore and Mysore, 29th to 7th February; Hyderabad, 8th February to 15th; Ellore, 16th; Benares, 18th to 19th; Nepal, 20th to March 2nd. (After leaving Nepal their Royal Highnesses will probably visit Simla and some other places); Quetta, 12th March to 16th; Karachi, 17th to 19th; depart from Karachi, 19th. All details have not yet been finally settled, and the various items of the programme are liable to modification.—*The Pioneer*.

THE Opium Farmer has paid the sum of \$170,000, his contribution to the revenue for the month of August in respect of which a writ was recently issued.

AN inquiry was held this afternoon at the Magistracy by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as coroner, into the circumstances touching the death of Fung Cheung, who met his death by falling from the fourth storey of a house at the back of Lyndhurst Terrace. The following jurymen were impanelled: Messrs. John McQuillan, (foreman) Frank McRobbie, and H. B. Carter. Evidence was led showing that when the house was raided by the police in search of a gambling party the deceased, in order to avoid arrest, jumped out of the window, falling to the courtyard below, and expired on his way to the hospital. Dr. Koch deposed that death was due to a fractured skull caused by a fall from a height.—Verdict: Death by misadventure.

THE Nanfongpao, or South-China Daily Journal, a bilingual (English and Chinese) paper, has made its first appearance at Shanghai. In its English leading article, "Audi Alteram Partem," the Editor gives the raison d'être of its presence in the world of journalism. Since the Chinese mind and methods of thinking are so complex and a matter of supreme mystery to foreigners as a rule, we shall welcome, even if for no other reason, our new contemporary whose Editor declares that "Our duty is then plainly to be the expositor to tell the world how the Chinese feel, what they desire and what they think," etc. We agree with the N. C. D. News that our contemporary's motto "Ducit Amor Patriæ" is a good and ennobling one and we trust that the moderate views contained in its letter-press will be persisted in and so be a guide and mentor to the Young China, whose ranks are being constantly recruited as modern education spreads throughout the Empire.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

Chih Jung-heng, the Literary Chancellor of Hunan, has addressed an eloquent memorial to the Throne that the habit of opium smoking be stopped among scholars. He points out that China's future depends upon a high state of efficiency both physically and mentally, and nothing is more calculated to deteriorate both mind and body than this baneful drug. The Imperial regulations with regard to schools urge the abolition of all forms of self-indulgence, and the memorialist finds that in those districts where the students indulge in this habit of opium smoking the most unsatisfactory results have attended the examinations. Proclamations have been issued and much personal advice given in regard to opium, but these are useless, and it has been decided that nothing will have any effect unless the students are given to understand that no degrees will be bestowed on those who smoke opium. Opium is at the root of all China's weakness and corruption, and before China can hope to rid herself of the evil she must check the habit among her young men. He therefore urges that the Literary Chancellors, in each province be directed to enforce this rule strictly so that the holder of one degree will be debarré from a second so long as he sticks to the opium habit. The memorial is being considered.—*P. and T. Times*.

COOLIES ON THE RAND.

Mr. Lyttelton, in answer to a question put in the House of Commons by Mr. Herbert Samuel, states that the number of Chinese coolies in the Transvaal who have been imprisoned or fined, and their offences is as follows:—
Desertion or absence without leave, 675 imprisoned, 34 fined.
Travelling without permit, 79 imprisoned, 12 fined.
Refusing to work, 86 imprisoned, 12 fined.
Theft or forgery, 25 imprisoned.
Assaults of various kinds, 146 imprisoned, one fined.
Indecent offences (2) (no particular as to punishment).
Riot and inciting to riot, 237.
Total, 1,250 imprisoned, 68 fined.
In reply to further questions, the Colonial Secretary states that the coolies are paid as provided in the contracts, but at the end of six months, instead of drawing 1s. 6d. a day, the majority elect to serve under piece work conditions.
Of the 41,340 employed at the end of June only two had introduced their wives, and 12 children had also arrived. None have yet taken advantage of the provision by which they can terminate their contracts and return home.

FEET OF THE MIGHTY.

FRISCO LAD WANTS TO SHINE KING EDWARD'S SHOES.

Fred Kack, known in America as the "Frisco Kid," who has achieved fame on the other side as the boy who blacked President Roosevelt's boots, has journeyed to England with the avowed intention of polishing King Edward's footgear, and is now in Liverpool. Kack left San Francisco on 14 April, and he has "gone a long way," both literally and figuratively, shining the boots of the mighty.
He travels anyhow, so long as he gets there. He knows the method called "jollying the train crew"—in other words, jumping freight trains or hiding under seats, and trusting to the persuasive story of his novel journey, his pleasant face, and his unassuming manner to allay the officials' wrath.
The youthful Polisher to Presidents carries his belongings in a leather "grip." They include a footrest with a perfect covering of different coils, brass labels, and tallies for free drinks in Yankee bars.
This, with his book cuttings from the Yankee Press, is his passport to the feet of the mighty.
The kid yearns to pierce the military cordons surrounding Kaiser and Tsar, and he dreams of achieving his purpose.

THE COLLISION CASE.

AN ABRUPT TERMINATION.

Upon taking their seats on the bench at the Supreme Court this morning the Chief Justice (Sir F. T. Piggott) and the nautical assessor (Capt. St. John George) were told that the consolidated action respecting the collision between the *Venetia* and the *Proetus* off Good Hope Cape on the morning of the 14th March last had been settled out of Court.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendants.

Mr. Sharp said that since the adjournment last night it had been agreed that the action should be settled upon the grounds that both parties were to blame in the matter. He took it that as a consequence the usual reference would be made to the Registrar, who, with the assistance of merchants, would assess the damages, both parties paying their own costs. His Lordship entered judgment to that effect.

IRESPASS TO GOODS.

ACTION IN COURT.

Before the Puisne Judge at the Supreme Court this morning Ng Yew, a trader of Kau U Fong, sued Chu Kwai, a trader of 68 First Street, for \$1,000 for trespass to the goods of plaintiff.

Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Lwens, Harrison and Harding, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. C. Barlow, from the office of Mr. H. K. Holmes, represented the defendant.

In opening his case, Mr. Harding said that up to the 6th May last the plaintiff was carrying on a shop at 142, Queen's Road East, and at that time he owed three months' rent. He made arrangements with the defendant to look after the shop while he went to Canton to get the money with which to pay this rent. Immediately he left the Colony, some two or three hours after his departure, the defendant instead of looking after the shop helped himself to the plaintiff's goods and practically cleared out the shop. For what reason Mr. Harding did not know. Certainly the plaintiff owed the defendant's wife some money and the man no doubt thought he would secure himself. When the plaintiff returned from Canton on the 8th May he went to his shop and found it locked up and apparently no one there. Later on in the day he returned to the premises and found the landlord in possession and said "what are you doing here," to which the man replied "you owe me rent; you clear out," and he pushed him out. He was subsequently informed by the *Jokis* that on the 6th May the defendant with eight or nine coolies went to the shop and cleared it out. Plaintiff would speak as to what goods were in the shop and other witnesses would give evidence respecting their removal from the premises. The value of the goods left behind amounted to \$841.50, and plaintiff claimed special damages in respect of those goods taken by the defendant, and as to the difference between the value of the goods and the amount of claim that was general damage which his Honour might see fit to award. Evidence was then heard, and the case was eventually adjourned.

THE TALK OF A SHIRT.

"ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS."

A correspondent who has recently returned with a friend from a trip to Indo-China sends us an amusing letter from which we take the liberty of making the following extract:—

One very amusing incident took place of which I must tell you. On our first day there (Hanoi) we sallied forth to buy a shirt each. We couldn't make anybody "saver" what we wanted, but at last espied our old friend, the Attorney General of the place, and tackled him. His reply was "attendez," which we did and were conducted to the Palace de Justice. We thought we were in for something, but this worthy gentleman was merely trying to get our request translated. He sprang four men on us and their combined knowledge of English would not have sufficed to have produced a steak and chops in a London restaurant. Then arrived on the scene an important, if somewhat corpulent, gentleman who, having cast a look of scorn upon the four failures, proceeded to show them how the matter should be managed. He brought his heavy guns to bear in a string of words of no particular language. We stared at him in silent admiration. He tried us with field guns and at last came down to rifle fire—and we still stared and spoke no word for we understood not. Seeing that his chance of winning great glory had gone hence, he screamed out, or rather spat at us, these words:—"Vo you not speak Ingles?" We hastened to assure him that we did when we were at home. A brilliant inspiration was his. From somewhere he fished out Madame, his wife, Madame spoke "Ingles"—or some of it. The lady explained that the Court interpreter was having his hair cut or something of the sort, but would shortly return and would be at our disposal. "Would Messieurs wait, yes?" Seeing that so much trouble had been expended upon us, we thought that the best way of saying "Thank you" was to await. Presently arrived the Court Interpreter. Only a little more than five minutes were required for the assembled multitude to explain to him that we were there, that we wanted something, and that they were hanged if they knew what we did want. Monsieur was at our service. Can you imagine the Gilbertian situation? Two travelled stained Englishmen explaining to a Court official in the sacred precincts of the Court of Justice that they had got ahead of their stock of clean shirts and desired to purchase new ones! I! Joy of joys! He grasped our idea to the chorus of approval of an admiring audience. We were conducted across the suik street to a store where everything was sold and no chits taken.
To an assistant who also spoke the tongue of the perfidious people the situation was explained. It had taken two hours; but we got our shirts!

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

"N. C. DAILY NEWS"

ON THE TREATY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 31st August,
11.10 a.m.

In an editorial this morning on the conclusion of peace, the *North-China Daily News*, an unusually well-informed journal on the subject of Japanese politics, suggests that peace was arrived at from some yet undisclosed agreement that must have been brought about by England, Russia and Japan, whereby Japan receives certain *quid pro quo* for the abandonment of her indemnity and other claims stipulated for in the earlier stages of the peace negotiations.

It conceives that the present conditions of the settlement are not elements than can work towards a durable and lasting peace.

JAPANESE ASTOUNDED

AT PEACE TERMS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 31st August,
11.10 a.m.

The Japanese community in Shanghai are astounded at the terms concluded by Japan to obtain peace.

As a whole, it is stated, that the community are indignant at the attitude of the Government in the concession it has made to Russia.

JAPANESE CENSORSHIP

DELAYING NEWS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 31st August,
11.10 a.m.

Owing to the censorship news concerning the peace arrangements are not allowed to be despatched with the expedition that is desired.

GOLD MINE SEIZED.

A NATIVE WHO WOULD NOT PAY SQUEEZE.

Lo-to-ying is a mountain located 40 li east of the city of Lu-lung District, in the Yungling Prefecture, where gold is plentiful. The owner has worked it by native methods, employing some 30 men. The result of ten days' work was an output of 1,500 taels of gold, of good quality. This came to the knowledge of the District Magistrate who went to the spot to make an inspection. The landlord was of opinion that he owned the Mountain, and made offerings to the Magistrate. The good magistrate became enraged and reported this to the Prefect who made a similar inspection in person but the landlord holds to his opinion. The Prefect has now petitioned the Viceroy to the effect that should the man be allowed to work the mine privately, troubles are liable to ensue. It would be better for the Government to undertake its working by modern methods, and great profits can be obtained. The Viceroy has ordered the Prefect to close the mine and commissioned a mining expert to make an examination. It is found that the field occupies an area of about 50 li, and the mine can be worked to a depth of 40 feet. The gold is of the best quality. On receipt of the report, the Viceroy appointed Taoist Chang Chen-tang, Director of the salt-tax collectorate for the seven districts of Yung-ping, to superintend the working of this. Taoist Chang will at first work on a small scale, and when it is found successful, large sums will be raised for its enlargement. Magistrate Li and others have been sent to the spot to commence the work. A report has lately been submitted that five taels of gold are obtainable out of every 100 catties of earth and recommend the introduction of machinery. Thus official virtue is its own reward, and greed meets Nemesis in the long run.—*P. & T. Times*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Coptic) 3rd prox.
Canadian (Tartar) 4th prox.
French (Polynesian) 4th prox.
Indian (Gregory Apian) 4th prox.
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 6th prox.
Australian (Australian) 8th inst.
American (Siberia) 13th prox.

The M. M. Co's s.s. *Polynesian*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow at 2 p.m. for this port.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Scharnhorst* which left here on 2nd inst., at 5 p.m., arrived at Genoa on Wednesday, at 8 a.m.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 6.30 p.m. on 29th inst., and left again at 11 a.m., Wednesday, for Yokohama where she was due to arrive at noon on 31st inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on 29th inst., and left again at midnight same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. on 31st prox.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE EFFECT OF PEACE.

FALL IN EXCHANGE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th August, 3.15 p.m.*

As a result of the announcement of peace between Russia and Japan, exchange in Shanghai, this morning, dropped a penny, and will probably continue in its downward tendency.

[* This telegram was received in our office too late for inclusion in our columns last evening.—Ed., H.K.T.]

[Reuter's.]

The Russian Army.

LONDON, 29th August.

On the 19th inst. the Tsar issued a ukase ordering mobilisation in thirteen provincial governments, in order to reinforce the army in the Far East; this mobilisation is now proceeding.

The Peace Negotiations.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

It is reported in Portsmouth, that on Thursday Japan offered President Roosevelt to waive the claim for an indemnity or reimbursement of the cost of the war, and to refer the question of the price to be paid for half of Saghalien to arbitration. This was misunderstood in St. Petersburg; hence the delay in the negotiations.

Japan's Magnanimity.

Later.

The Conference has arrived at a complete agreement on all questions and will proceed with the elaboration of a treaty. Japan has yielded all outstanding questions and accepted the Russian proposal that there shall be no indemnity; Saghalien will be divided without payment of redemption money.

Nos. 10 and 11 of the original peace proposals, relative to the surrender of intended warships, and the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East are withdrawn. An armistice will probably be arranged this afternoon.

The news of the agreement spread like wildfire and has caused the most intense excitement in New York and London; the magnanimity of Japan has produced a profound impression.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

The following letter from General E. B. Chapman, who writes from the Athenaeum Club, London, appears in the *Westminster Gazette*:—Sir, Will you allow me a few words on the question of the "Defence of India," raised in Mr. Balfour's speech and in the discussion which has followed it? Our Empire in India has been acquired by the "sword," and by the power of sword it must be retained. The weapon must be kept sharp, and the hand that uses it must be ready to strike. But I should like to point out the real danger to the country which may arise from the abandonment of the principles upon which the organisation of the Army in India has been based since 1857, when, owing to the mutiny of the native troops in India, our hold upon the country was only retained by an extraordinary effort.

Ever since the Mutiny, that is for nearly fifty years, the forces at the disposal of the Government of India have been maintained in the proportion of one European to two native soldiers, in order to guard against a possible recurrence of a like danger; they have been so placed in cantonments and most ready to support the civil power in the administration; a feeling of mutual dependence between the native and European troops has been preserved and the Civil Government has felt secure, having an army ready to support it at every point. In addition, the army has been prepared to assume offensive action, in the defence of the frontiers of India or in expeditions "over sea" whenever required.

Since 1873, and especially since the war in Afghanistan in 1880-1, the army in India has been threatened with the possibility of encountering a Russian force, and has been gradually brought to a state of efficiency that has placed it on an equality with any European army in equipment and training.

Altho the principles that have guided the Government of India in the organisation and administration of the army have been generally approved, but the policy now accepted is to concentrate the forces on the North-West Frontier of India, to train them primarily for war beyond the frontier, and to assume that a war, such as is foreshadowed to resist a Russian invasion, is of paramount importance in considering the defence of the Empire.

In the country prepared to commit itself to this assumption, and to all the expenditure it involves, to keep up in Great Britain the large reserve of the Regular Army necessary to reinforce the Army in India, to allow of a war of first-class magnitude being carried on against Russia in Afghanistan?

It is difficult, in the present condition of Russia, to believe in the probability of her being able for many years to come to undertake the invasion of India, and, as suggested in your article of June 1 on the results in Europe of Admiral Togo's victory, it is even possible to hold that, in order to readjust the balance of power in Europe, our relations with Russia may be so modified as to lessen the contemplated danger.

YESTERDAY'S GALE.

CAUSES LITTLE DAMAGE.

In all probability the typhoon which passed to the south of the colony yesterday evening has now spent itself on the coast to the north-east of Hainan. Nothing worse than a strong gale was experienced in the Colony so that the damage reported is but comparatively trifling, and confined to the overturning of sheds, the uprooting of trees and the smashing of windows. At Pokfulam a large tree was blown down and completely blocked the road to all vehicular traffic, but a gang of coolies was to-day engaged in chopping up the obstruction which will soon be cleared. At Samsui a military telegraph pole was blown down, and the wires damaged, while an Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's pole was also blown down at the same place. At No. 112 Samsui Road a fire broke out, through sparks being blown from the kitchen, where food was being cooked, into a storehouse filled with pigs and dried grass. The dried grass was soon in flames, but the pigs were got out, though some of them were terribly burnt and had to be destroyed. The duties of the Fire Brigade were here assumed by the elements, as the deluge of rain which at the time commenced to fall extinguished the flames before they could spread to any of the near-by sheds. The place where the fire originated was completely burnt down the damage being estimated at about \$120. The singed porkers sold like wild-fire, and were an unexpected wind-fall for the neighbours. At Tsim Tsa Tsui the stays of the signal staff carried away, so that the signals hoisted there had to be lowered to prevent the staff snapping from the force of the wind and the one-sided stayless weight. At the junction of McDonnell Road and Austen Road several trees were blown down, the roof of a match shed near by being also blown away, while the match shed of the Star Ferry wharf on the Kowloon side also "went by the board," as it was called at Black-head's Point and that covering Statue wharf, Hongkong. At Hung Hom a wooden summer house, the property of Mr. Lemm, was also taken by the wind, which played with it for a moment and dropped it in search of other prey. In the harbour not much damage appears to have been done among the junks and sampans, which luckily at the first sign of an alarm scuttled like rabbits to their warrens, or havens of safety, in the various safe anchorages in the harbour. The Harbour Department launches, *Daisy*, *Hilda*, and *Sybil*, which had fled for shelter to the back of Stonecutter's Island were moored in apparent safety, when four trading junks, over which the masters had apparently lost control against the opposition of the elements, drifted down upon the launches, which were of course helpless, and crashing into them damaged them above watermark to the extent of about \$500 each launch. A number of matchsheds, uninhabited, near the Tung Wah Hospital were unroofed, the sheds themselves being more or less damaged, while quantities of branches of trees were blown down in nearly every district. The Football Club's shed at Happy Valley was another victim, and was almost entirely demolished, while matchsheds and trees on the Wong-nei-chong Road were knocked down like ninespins.

Launch No. 5, belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, in trying to make for shelter, humped under the stern of H.M.S. *Tamar*, and stove in her side, smashed her bulwarks and bent her stern. She was at length got away into safety, and will have to be placed in dock for repairs.

A number of Peak residents unable to secure chairs, and confronted with the alternative of walking home or going to a hotel, chose the former, and footed it the whole way, those living near the flag staff doing the tramp in one hour and ten minutes. On their way they passed a number of fallen fir trees, snapped off between two and three feet from the roots. These on examination proved to have been literally hollowed out by white ants, and consequently fell like straw at the force of the wind.

All steamers that were delayed from leaving port yesterday in consequence of bad weather have now proceeded on their voyages. The German mail steamer *Prins Eitel Friedrich* departed for Europe at 2 p.m. to-day, and half an hour later the *Roon* steamed away to Shanghai.

ON NAVAL CANTERENS.

Canteens and the ration question are coming to the fore again. With regard to the former, we seem as far as ever from hitting upon a satisfactory system, says a writer in a home paper who apparently is unaware of the working of the canteens for the use of the Army and Navy in Hongkong. The very best managed canteens in the Navy, probably in the whole Services, are those at the different Royal Marine barracks. But they have the obvious advantage of being permanent, whereas those at sea exist only for so long as the ship is in commission. In running these the writer states that there is no uniformity of method. Some are managed by a Committee of the Lower Deck, others are let to contractors, who make what profit they can. Neither method gives satisfaction to the men. Contractors, they complain, overcharge them, and where the committee system is in vogue the men aver that canteen funds are often used for purposes other than they should be. The bluejacket is admittedly a suspicious individual; but he does not always grumble without reason. The canteen fund is, in some cases, treated as a reserve to be drawn upon for all sorts of things. Perhaps this way of regarding it is not so general as it used to be, when the canteen occasionally had to find paint for the ship. As regards the alternative, a contractor must make a profit or he cannot continue in business. And his return must be sufficiently large to enable him to supply messtraps. Until quite recently, the Admiralty deemed a square-bladed clasp knife to be sufficient table cutlery for a bluejacket. Even now, they leave him to find his own plates and dishes. Jack looks to the canteen, or to his mess fund, for these. Coming to rations, the system introduced as a consequence of the report made by Admiral Rice's Committee appears to be working less successfully than was hoped. It wrought a change for the better, but so far the principal result seems to have been to considerably increase the amount which the men draw for "savings" in lieu of food.

THE STRIKE AT AMOY.

From private sources we learn that a local shipping firm has received a telegram from Amoy advising that no further shipments of cargo be made for the present as the strike is expected to last two weeks. All work is stopped, and coolies and lightermen absolutely refuse to handle any cargo, import or export.

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

TO COURT OF ST. JAMES.

In connection with our special wire from the north a few days since the following information from the *N. C. D. News* will be of interest.—H.E. Chang Tè-yi, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has lately written to the Central Government that as his term of office of three years is about to expire he is extremely anxious that his successor be appointed as soon as possible owing to the bad state of his health. In view of this, ignoring his previous refusal of the post, the Waiwupu has forwarded an Imperial Rescript to India to his Excellency Tang Shao-yi, Imperial High Commissioner to reorganise Tibet, in which his Excellency is commanded to leave India without further delay for London to take over H.E. Chang Tè-yi's post and continue the negotiations regarding the Younghusband Treaty at the British capital. Under the circumstances, there does not seem any way whereby H.E. Tang Shao-yi can get himself excused from going to London as the next Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James. As a matter of fact, to those who understand the workings of Chinese officialdom it is quite apparent that his appointment to London as Chang Tè-yi's successor is "Irish promotion," since with the rank of an Imperial High Commissioner, plus the brevet grade of Fu Tu Tung, or Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, which makes the holder of the rank an officer of the Second grade, Class A, Tang Shao-yi stands on a level with the Governor of a province, whereas a Chinese Minister of the First Class accredited to any of the Great Powers usually bears a brevet 4th Metropolitan rank, making him eligible at most for a Provincial Judgeship or Salt Commissionership. One can then easily sympathise with H.E. Tang Shao-yi's dislike to his new appointment. Unless the Chinese Government increases the official standing of its representatives at the capitals of the Great Powers and raises them to the rank of Ambassadors, making them eligible to the Governorship of a province, we shall continue to see men of ability and high rank constantly refusing posts abroad.

RUSSIAN BEAUTY TYPES.

WOMEN OF THE LAND OF THE MUSCOVITE.

It has often been remarked that there are few cities where one sees so many handsome men as in St. Petersburg. This is partly owing to the prevalence of uniforms, which certainly set off the person to advantage, partly also to the fact that all the handsome men in the provinces are constantly in demand as recruits for the various regiments of the guards stationed in St. Petersburg. Some thing must also be attributed to the constant efforts of the Russians to give themselves the most agreeable forms. In no other capital are there so few cripples and so few deformed people, and this is not owing merely to their being less tolerated there than elsewhere, but also, it is said, to the fact that the Slavonian race is less apt than any other to produce deformed children.

On the other hand at every step you meet men whose exterior you cannot but admire, and a moment's reflection must fill you with regret that there should be so few fair eyes to contemplate so many handsome specimens of manhood. St. Petersburg is, unfortunately, a city of men, the male sex being in a majority of at least one hundred thousand. The women are by no means distinguished for their charms. The climate seems to be unfavourable to the development of female beauty. It quickly fades in so rude an atmosphere, and, as there are so few beautiful women, they are all the more in demand for the ballroom and the soiree, and are the more quickly used up by the friction of dissipation. Whether this be the real cause, or whether the Russian women are naturally less handsome, comparatively, than the men, certain it is that a fresh, handsome looking girl is but rarely to be seen at St. Petersburg.

The German ladies from the Baltic provinces form the exception, and it is from Finland, Livonia, Esthonia and Courland that the gay circles of the capital receive their chief supply of beauty. It may be owing to this that the Russians have so high an opinion of German beauty that they rarely withhold from a Nyem (a German woman) the epithet of *krassivaya* or beautiful. The ladies at St. Petersburg, though in such great demand on account of their scarcity, are liable, from the same cause, to many inconveniences. For instance, it is impossible for them to walk in the streets even in broad daylight without a male escort.

TYPES OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

On the other hand, the Russian peasant girl is nearly always good looking. She is generally a pretty round faced girl, with black, arching brows surrounding clear brown eyes, with smiling rosy lips, her head adorned with red and blue ribbons, which, together with her long braids, a bouquet of field flowers and a handsome crown, make a most ravishing picture. Though there are some pronounced types of beauty among the Russian peasantry, the females are in general more remarkable for a healthy and wholesome complexion than for beauty. Enjoying a good constitution and accustomed from their infancy to exercise and employment, their general character is marked by a modest, submissive and timid behaviour. Nature has, however, lavished upon some of the Russian peasant women charms that are not to be seen in any other country. Charming faces and fine figures characterize them. They are tall, easy in their movements, never stout and extremely slender waisted. The

Russian peasant girls are marriageable at a very early age, which is to be accounted for in so cold a climate chiefly by the constant use of the hot bath. It is used by the peasant girl of every age and in all circumstances, and it seems to be so indispensable a necessity that well or ill, young or old, children at the breast and their mothers use it constantly.

One ever seen was, says a correspondent, a nun belonging to the convent of Smolensk. She was really very beautiful—her straight Grecian nose, fair skin, bright colour and pretty plumpness were set off by her pretty nun's dress and quick, open, saucy manner. She was one of those beauties that last longest, their attractions depending less on the quickly vanishing charms of complexion and gracefulness than on symmetrical construction and feature—the finely formed nose, beautiful arch of the forehead, regularly moulded chin and graceful turn of the cheek.

PICTURESQUE NATIVE COSTUMES.

The costume of peasant women in Little Russia is very plain, but very fetching. They wear a long white skirt with wide sleeves, which are embroidered with red handworked flowers and stars. Their jacket, which is called "Sisetta" is generally of black velvet, and is the favourite article of their wardrobe. The skirt is gathered at the top and trimmed with velvet at bottom. In summer they wear large slippers, with high heels, made of very black leather; in winter high shoes, which are called "choboty" and almost without exception they wear around their necks the "nanisto" a string of red beads. Their hair is braided in two braids and bound together with long ribbons of red or pink. The married women wear a bonnet called the "chechukh". In winter they all wear the "Sisetta", a long white coat. The bride's costume is about the same, only she has newer and more expensive clothes. A few days before her wedding, chaperoned by two of her girl friends, "druzhki," she goes to invite her friends to the ceremony, and she bows low to every one she meets in the street. On this pilgrimage she wears a towel with red ends around her body. The dress of the married women among all the Russian peasants, where the custom of purchasing wives prevails, is better and more valuable than that of the girls for the dress of the wives does credit to their husbands, while that of the unmarried women, when they are sold, is a loss to their parents.

The Finnish women wear wonderful designs in aprons and silver ornaments, and under a white handkerchief a stiff and shiny white circle, which seems to wear away their bright and light tresses.

The national costume of the Lettes has nothing striking either in colour, form or material, and both male and female dress exclusively in white and light gray. These pale gray and white light dresses seem characteristic of the mild, quiet, timid disposition of the people themselves.

The women wear chemises edged with red borders, full pellicots and closely fitting bodices, and over the whole a large, thick white mantle, which rises stiffly from the neck and is fastened on the breast by a large brooch or aigrette. They expend much trouble and money upon this ornament, which is of very various forms and sizes, and generally made either of silver or amber. The latter material, being very common, is worked up by them into a variety of ornaments.

They do not often adorn themselves with flowers, but the asparagus plant, which is with them a symbol of a happy and fruitful marriage, is very much worn. In many districts a suitor never appears before his mistress without the stem of an asparagus in his hat, and the girls generally stick the same kind of nosegay into their caps or hoods on Sundays. Gloves are a very conspicuous and important part of Lettish costume. They consider the clothing of the hand as necessary as that of the foot or body. They are never to be seen with gloves. The boys who run behind the oxen and horses always wear gloves. The woodcutters in the forest never chop trees without gloves and a farm servant will use eight or ten pairs of gloves in the year. Gloves are very frequent presents among the Lettes, and at a wedding a bride generally gives away three or four hundred pairs among her guests. Lettes make them of soft white wool ornamented with a variety of red flowers, stars and scrolls of different shapes, of which they are continually inventing new ones.

Another very important article of their dress is the handkerchief, which is also often given away. It is made very ornamental, interwoven with silver threads and set with silver fringes. It is regarded as an emblem of order and cleanliness, and is a favourite wedding ornament. Wedding guests wear handkerchiefs fastened in various ways to their breasts and shoulders. Young girls will work for years to have a good provision of handkerchiefs fastened to wear and to give away at their weddings. The Lettes never part with their finery, for it is their custom to bury the dead in their most festive dress.

PICTURESQUE HE-DEGAR.

All the Jewesses in New Russia and in Little Russia, as far as Gallicia, wear a huge stiff and very unbecoming cap, the foundation of which is usually of black velvet, over which is formed a complete network of pearls and this ornament they call the "mushka." With rich and poor alike the mushka is always nearly the same in form, the only difference being the greater or less value of the pearls and, occasionally, other precious stones attached to it. A girl in this way often carries half her fortune on her head, for these caps are generally worth from \$250 to \$500, and some of them are even worth at several thousand dollars. The mushka is worn alike on holidays and working days, in the kitchen and on the promenade, and the head is often seen resplendent with pearls when all the rest of the costume consists of comparatively mere rags. This fashion gives rise to a very extensive trade in pearls at Odessa, Taganrog and other ports of the Black Sea. Within the geographical limits in which the mushka is worn there are supposed to be about two millions of Jews. Now, supposing that among them there are only three hundred thousand adult women, and that only half of these wear mushkas though in point of fact none but the very poorest and the few who affect an aristocratic tone are ever to be seen without the distinguished ornament, and supposing that on an average each is only worth \$250, this calculation alone will give us capital of nearly \$40,000,000, invested in the caps of the Jewesses of this part of the world.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 30th at 5.15 p.m. Orders issued to hoist the Black Cone point downwards. On the 31st at 6 a.m. Orders issued to hoist the Black Cone point downwards and Ball. At 10.10 a.m. Orders given to lower above signal. At 12.20 p.m. The barometer has risen in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. The typhoon has probably approached the coast to the NE. of Hainan. Forecast:—SE. winds decreasing; showery. Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong is interrupted.

THE CRUISER "SULLY"

REPORTED RE-FLOATED.

Notwithstanding assurances to the contrary we have very good reason for believing that a telegram was received in the Colony about 6 o'clock last evening stating that the weather in the Bay of Along was very calm; that the salvage party managed to place the pontoon under the cruiser *Sully*, and that it required to be sunk only another ten feet deeper to be fitted exactly in position.

Later.

We understand that the *Sully* has since been re-floated. When the information reached this office we sought to obtain confirmation of the report; but none of the sources likely to be correctly informed from Haiphong on the subject would vouchsafe our representative any corroborative report. This is not to be wondered at; since the parties interested in the salvage of the magnificent cruiser have, from the commencement of operations, shrouded their doings with a deal of unnecessary mystery.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/10
Do. demand 1/10 1/10
Do. 4 months' sight 1/11 1/16
France—Bank T.T. 2/40
America—Bank T.T. 46 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/5
India T.T. 14 1/2
Do. demand 14 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/2
Singapore T.T. 9 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 9 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 14 1/2

4 months' sight L/C 1/11 3/16
6 months' sight L/C 1/11 5/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 47 1/2
4 months' sight do. 47 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 7/16
4 months' sight France 2 1/4
6 months' sight 2 1/4
4 months' sight Germany 1/9 1/2
Bar Silver 27 1/2
Bank of England rate 24 1/2
Sovereign 10 1/2

Today's quotations are as follows:—
Malaya New @ 1,100
Old @ 1,120
Older @ 1,275
Oldest @ 1,350
Patna New @ 1,100
Old @ 1,090
Patna New @ 1,050
Old @ 1,050

To-day's Advertisements.

TORCHLIGHT TATTOO.

TICKETS FOR ADMISSION TO PARADE GROUND can be obtained on application to Col. CHICHESTER, D.S.O., or E. W. MITCHELL, 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [887]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 12th and 13th September, 1905, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES, Comprising:—

BOAT ENGINES and BOILERS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE HAWERS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, CASK STAVES, 1,000 HAT RIBBONS, (lettered "SPARROWHAWK," "HUMBER," "TWEED") Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE:—As customary. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [888]

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.

THE Steamship "NORD" will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [879]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

THE Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th September. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents "Shire" Line, Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [859]

BUTTER.

DURING THE SUMMER

WE WILL DELIVER

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

in 4 lb. Pats.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [69]

Intimations.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

ROBINSON'S

OF

PIANOS, PIANOLAS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound and reliable, and are

GUARANTEED

FOR THE CLIMATE.

Intending buyers should not miss this most favourable opportunity of securing one of these Great Bargains:

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Make	Sale Price	Former Price
Lunan	\$150	\$475
Cabin Piano	180	250
Hopkinson	290	480
Playel	295	525
Own Make (R. P. Co.)	300	450
Schiedmayer	320	500
Kirkman	325	480
Stuart	335	450
Rosenoranz	350	500
Own Make (Over Strung)	365	500
Broadwood	400	600
Spaethe	400	500
Collard	500	700
Haake	525	600
Rachals	575	750
Krauss	585	850
Hopkinson	600	750
Winklemann	675	750
Steinveg	700	858

GRAND (Small & Large) PIANOS.

Collard... \$300 formerly \$850
Broadwood... 380 " 700
Collard (as New)... 680 " 750
Hongkong, 26th August, 1905 [521]

Trade Mark
TELEPHONE No. 135.

THE FAVOURITE BRANDY OF THE

FRANCH IS

MARTELL'S

*...\$25.00 per Case of one Dozen

*...28.00 " " "

V.S.O.P. ... 49.00 " " "

V.V.S.O.P. ... 90.00 " " "

Even their cheapest quality is recommended by the Medical Faculty for Invalids and delicate people.

BUY THE GENUINE

"TANSAN"

BOTTLED BY

THE

CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN

MINERAL WATER CO., LD.

KOBE—JAPAN.

Per Case of 48 Half-bottles\$6.50

Per Dozen " " 1.70

Per Case of 100 Quarter " 8.00

Per Dozen Quarter Bottles..... 1.10

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1905. [714]

LATTER-DAY SAVAGES.

INHUMAN METHODS OF THE SOVEREIGN HOODLUMS OF AUSTRALIA

The Australian Commonwealth is just now about to take action to enforce a legislative measure which any civilised government would recoil from in disgust, because of its inane and rampant barbarity. In conformity with the dictates of its "White (save-the make)) "Australia" policy, it has solemnly decreed that within the next few months the whole of the Polynesian labourers, or Kanakas, residing in Northern Queensland must be deported, in order that their labour may be replaced by that of the white man, although experience has shown that it is useless in this semi-tropical country. The Labour-Socialist party will permit no deviation from this policy. Like Shylock, they are determined to have their pound of flesh, no matter at what cost. With a view to enlightening members of the Federal Parliament respecting the actual state of affairs, says a Sydney correspondent, a number of them were invited to visit Queensland at the cost of the State Government, but the Prime Minister was unable to accompany them, although he made a flying visit later on. The coolest period of the year, when the climate and surroundings are delightful, was selected for the tour. Had it been undertaken during the warm season the visitors would have precipitately returned to the cooler south, the heat being intolerable save near the coast, especially to those unaccustomed to it.

To the great body of Federal visitors to Northern Queensland was an utterly unknown region, and they speedily learned the difficulty of appreciating the warmth of the struggle between black and white labour from a distance. But they were not, so far as the Labour Socialist members were concerned, to be shaken from their pre-conceived opinions. They insist that semi-tropical Queensland is essentially a white man's country, and refuse to hear or see anything to the contrary. Their one idea is that with the aid of a heavy bonus, representing an enormous tax upon the Australian people, the sugar growers will be enabled to dispense with coloured labour. Practically such a result is impossible in the far north, while in the south it would simply be a premium to slovenly sugar growers. In 1902 the amount of bonus paid was £24,500; in 1904 it was £82,209; this year it will be about £100,000; and at the end of five years about £400,000. And, after all, coloured labour will not be dispensed with in the warmer districts, for the yellow labourer is taking the place of his black brother. Everywhere the Chinese are leasing) sugar lands from the owners, who are thus making a good profit without the trouble of working for it, but where the Celestials come from is a mystery. There must be a leakage somewhere on the unknown coast of Northern Australia.

But is the Kanaka an undesirable resident of Northern Queensland? Mrs. Campbell Praeger, who is familiar with Kanaka life and character in one of her stories of Queensland bush life, says:—"The Kanaka reverences women and adores children. He is loyal in heart, affectionate of disposition, and domestic in his habits. He has implicit faith in the master who is kind to him, though his soul will rise in passionate revolt against ill-treatment or the betrayal of confidence. . . . Far less culpable would it be to meet a black native's guile with treachery, than to abuse the child-like confidence of Kanaka. Praise and sympathy are life to him. Harshness stupefies, and if carried to excess kills him; for the Kanaka has no great vitality, and dies when his life seems no longer a thing to be desired." Such is the claim against which the Labour-Socialists have declared war, and not one of whom they will allow to remain in the Commonwealth, although not a few have resided many years in Queensland, have married and reared well educated families, and proved themselves good and useful citizens. Mr. Reid, the Federal Prime Minister, had these facts brought home to him, while in Brisbane

by a deputation of ladies representing the various women's political, social, and religious leagues in the State, and who asked that the Kanakas should not be forcibly deported from the country in which they had been so long resident.

In reply Mr. Reid said he had already been waited upon by a deputation of Kanakas—men who had been in the State from ten to thirty years—and when he saw their wives and children, all Kanakas, and being, as he was told, members of Sunday schools and churches, when he saw all these people—well, he thought that if the spirit of the Act required their forcible deportation, he would have nothing to do with the administration, but leave it to some one else. If the Act were carried out in a tough and ready manner, if the main object were the deportation of the Kanakas, without regard to their welfare, their destination, or the treatment which they might receive on their return to their native islands, it was quite possible that the results might happen so utterly cruel and as unfortunately as “to stain the very name of the Australian Commonwealth.” But the Labour-Socialists are inflexible. Their leader, Mr. Watson, virtually told the Kanakas that they must go; that his party were determined that they should not remain on Australian soil; that it was nothing to them should the deported unfortunes be liable to be robbed and even murdered on their return to Polynesia. Such is Australian Labour-Socialist humanity in the twentieth century.

**SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES**

These capsules absolutely cure
all cases of Gonorrhea, Polypus, etc. without
any dangerous or painful treatment.

Shipping.

— 275 —

Malacca, Br. s.s., 2,515, G. W. Babbot, Z.N.R.
30th Aug., Yokohama 15th Aug., Gen.—
F. & O., N. Co.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 821, I. Iversen, 30th Aug.,
Hảiphong 26th Aug.; and Hoihow 28th
Aug., Canton 31st Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kwangkai, Ch. s.s., 1,468, R. Lincoln, 31st
Aug., Canton 31st Aug., Gen.—C. M. S.
N. Co.

Tingsang, Br. s.s., 1,067, J. M. Smith, 31st
Aug., Canton 31st Aug., Gen.—J. M. S.
Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Triumph, for Swatow.
Spelta, for Singapore.
Tingsang, for Shanghai.
Willahad, for Yokohama.
Stettin, for Swatow.
Paklat, for Bangkok.
Beneluck, for Nagasaki.
Pera, for Shanghai.

Discharge of Passengers.

August 31.

P. E. Friedrich, for Europe.
Room, for Shanghai, &c.
Mathew, for Bangkok.
Hue, for Quong-chow-wan.
Tholma, for Wakamatsu.
Paklat, for Bangkok.

Discharge of Goods.

Per *Malacca*, from Shanghai for London—
Mr. Charles Taylor, Mrs. Klementzski and 3
children. For Hongkong—Mr. M. Klementzski.

Passengers departed.

Per *P. E. Friedrich*, from Hongkong for
Bremen, &c.—Miss Florence Adams, Messrs
W. H. A. Altheiff, J. R. Annot, Rev. Balconi
Miss F. Barclay, Miss E. Boeg, Mrs. Bondareff
Miss H. von Bornemann, Messrs. E. G. Bra-
brook, O. Brennecke, Miss C. Cameron, Messrs
T. D. Campbell, W. W. Chambers, A. S. Char-
ley, Mrs. F. B. Chelly, Messrs. Chen Jui Tze
Chen Tze Chieh, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coddington,
Messrs. J. L. Conner, N. E. Cornish, Mr.
Gowan, Mrs. G. H. Dallas, Mr. Da Fuh, R. Dan-
nanno, Messrs. Chas. S. Darling, Den Dachel
Yung, Dascher Kien Knei, Deschang Kin Pan,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Disting, Messrs. Kverall, Feng
Yen Chuen, H. Fingerhuth, Fong Hai, Mr. and
Mrs. Friedrich, Messrs. Fu Wen Yen, L. de
Gorter, Mrs. Lina Graf, Messrs. R. H. Griffiths
W. T. Hall, C. Hawthor, Jr., H. Heinze, F.
Henkin, Mr. and Mrs. Hennequin-Kerr, Mr.
C. Herbold, Miss Hillings, Dr. S. Hirobe
Messrs. Hsin Ian Puh, R. S. Hubbard, Capt. A.
E. Purum, Dr. Hyeon, Mrs. L. Kellermann
Messrs. Kiah Knei Sen, Kien Da Fuh, R. Ki-
noshibita, S. Kineiff, G. Klimant, Misses W.
Klemm, S. Koganzawa, Mrs. and Miss W. Mc

Hsu, Messrs., Lin Weh Kuei, Lin Schy Chuan,
Secretary Li Shoh Yen, Mr. Loon Ena Chuan,
Secretary Lo Tze Yan, Miss E. Lucas, Mr. E.

Mr. J. A. Majoll, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Maschmeyer and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Meikle.
Mr. G. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. R. Murata, Mrs. B. Nickels, Dr. and Mrs. Nye.
Mr. H. Okada, Miss T. Okada, Messrs. Peter Kien Kuei, J. H. Poole, G. F. Pratt, Miss M. Prindiville, Mr. F. Prondoff, Miss Saco, Messrs. Supers, I. Savers, Schuess, Schen Gen Tschienchen, J. J. Scollan, P. R. Scott, Mrs. A. Seaborg, Mrs. and Mrs. W. E. Sharp, Messrs. Shen Hong, G. C. Sherida, U. Shohji, C. G. Sinner, Sin Loo, Tschuan, Mr. and Mrs. B. von Slangenbuch, Mr. Daghung, C. M. B. van Slangenbuch, Mr. F. Steenstraten, Miss Stevens, Messrs. Tchen Tschang Hung, Tchen Yen, Tjang Loo, Tschiang, Mrs. Tennant and children, Messrs. van Treckow, Tchen Fang Schweb, Tschuen Kien Pan, Valk, Wang Yung Chien, Wang Hien Yung, R. A. Wavell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Way and children, Mrs. E. Wilder, Mr. F. Wilcken, Master Wilson, Mrs. and Mrs. G. E. Wolf, Mrs. G. Woods, Messrs. Yü Vic Pan and Yen Kia Kien.

Shipping Report

Transport *Mercedes* from Weihaiwei.—Fine weather to Tung Yung island, from there strong Nly gale, with low glass, and heavy beam seas.

Str. *Roseath* from Hon-y.—Fine weather with light Wly winds, moderate to high N.W. swell, light Wlyland swell from NNE, wind high N.E. swell, cloudy and overcast sky.

Vessels in Port.

SEAKRUIER.

Agamemnon, Br. s.s., 4,300, Ball, 29th Aug.

Alavia, Br. s s., 2973, J. E. Davison, 25th Aug
—Kobe via Moji 20th Aug., Gen.—M
Estabhou

Aragonien, Ger. s.s., 3,324; R. Schuldt, 191 Aug., Portland, Or. 22nd July, Gen.—1 & S. S. Co.
 Austria, Aust. s.s., 4,870, R. Colledani, 20th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., Gen.—S. V. & Co.
 Bencleuch, Br. s.s., 2,679, A. L. Reid, 29th Aug.—Singapore 24th Aug., Gen.—G. & Co.
 Bornco, Ger. s.s., 3,144, F. Sembill, 21st Aug.—Sandakan 16th Aug., Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
 Ciangsha, Br. s.s., 1,800, T. Moore, 19th Aug.—Australian Ports via Manila 16th Aug.—B. & S.
 Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,103, H. Nielsen, 22nd Aug.—Sofia 13th Aug., Sugar.—Thomsen & Co.
 Chumsang, Br. s.s., 1,418, R. Cox, 28th Aug.—Samarang 19th Aug., Sugar.—1 M. & Co.
 Dawaongee, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 19th Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow 18 Aug., Rice and Teak-squares.—B. & S.
 Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, N. Andersen, 26th Aug., Haiphong 23rd Aug., Gen.—Agassars Thoresen & Co.
 Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, A. H. Haraldsen, 27th Aug.—Roochow via Amoy and Swatow 26th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.
 Germania, Ger. s.s., 2,714, S. Petersen, 14 Aug.—Bangkok 8th Aug., Rice.—1 & Co.
 Garmann, Br. s.s., 1,200, J. W. G. Garmann, 20th Aug.—Singapore 19th Aug., Gen.—1 & Co.

—Pakhoi and Hoihow 28th Aug., Gen.

A. R. M.
Halvard, Nor. s.s. 1,066, C. Andersen, 20
Aug.—Java 20th Aug., Sugar.—Chinese
Hsingang, Br. s.s. 1,414, W. E. Sawyer, 10
Aug.—Java 10th Aug., Sugar.—J., M.
Co.
Hohenrollern, Ger. s.s. 5,660, O. Kraft, 20
July.—from Genoa. Ballast.—M. & Co.
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 985, E. Finlayson, 28th Aug.
—Cebu via Iloilo 23th Aug., Hemp &
Sugar.—B. & S.
Katanga, Br. s.s. McBride, 30th Aug.
Kuchinotzu 15th Aug., Coal.—M. H. K.
Korea, Am. s.s. 5,551, A. Zeeder, 21st Aug.
—San Francisco, 22th Aug.—Yokohama,
Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai
15th Aug., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S.
Co.
Kowloon, Ger. s.s. 1,491, H. Stehr, 20th Aug.
—Bangkok 14th Aug., Gen.—S. & Co.
Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, E. J. Buller, 10
Aug.—Calcutta 2nd Aug., Penang 7th
Aug., Singapore 10th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Laisang, Br. s.s. 3,450, P. M. B. Luke, 21
Aug.—Calcutta 12th Aug., Penang 7th
Aug., Singapore 12nd, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

PRAX.

Beattie, A. P. Loder, R.
Beattie, M. P. Macfarlane, Dr. and
Boggan, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs.
Bourchoir, Mr. & Mrs. Machie, Mr. & Mrs.
Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Maddaford, Mr.
Brown, D. E. Martin, R.
Chichester, Maj. A. A. Meier, Mr. and Mrs.
Clothier, A. N. Mitchell, B.
Cocks, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Muella, E.
Darling, Col. O'Neill, J. L. Hugh
Dixon, Mr. Parry, Major
Dupcan, Mr. and Mrs. Peace, Mr.
Dymack, Lieut. A. Phillips, Major
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Philpot, Mr.
Foller, Mr. Pollock, K. C. Mr.
Gales, Capt. Sawyer, Capt. and Mrs.
Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Scutten, Mr. T.
Huddell, Mr. & Mrs. A. Snelair, A.
Huddellworth, Mr. and Slight, Van de
Hart, B. Broiherton Sickas, Mr.
Hawes, Col. Thomas, Mrs.
Haxland, T. A. Uffel, W. von
Helgaun, A. Vandin, Gordos
Howard, W. H. Versake, Capt. as
Hudg, D. Mrs.
Jeffries, H. U. White, Dr. M. J.
Johnson, Rev. Wilford, F. C.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Witt, Major
Kelsall, Major & Mrs.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Barnett, H. J. O. Russell, Mrs.
Brown, C. A. Grant, E. Mrs.
Dane, G. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Frost, B. L. Grant
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Percy
Jameson, P. S. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Lyons, F. W. Montague
Machant, Capt. and Wilson, Dr. Newell
Mrs. and children Young, J. Ashton
Nicholls, E. A.

OCCIDENTAL.

Albert, B. E. Munro, Miss A.
Chandler, Lieut., Army Ohme, A.
Educ "Dept" Owen, O. E.
Fischer, Ch. Schlabach, Dr. P.
Hales, G. L. Smend, Dr. G.
Hörstmann, H. Smend, Dr. H.
Jellinek, E. Swaby, Mr. and Mrs.
Key, Dr. H. T.
Kriß, G. Vojacek, R.
Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Wintz, Robt.
Lowe, Miss Siesie

KOWLOON.

Bonafield, Miss Julia MacKinnon, Mr. &
Buller, Capt. Mrs.
Hall, J. S. McCaib, W. S.

Aug. 30 at Aug 31st
to a.m. 4p.m.
10.26 19.24

Humidity	84	87
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TONS.		GUNS.		I.H.P.		
1,700	4	3,000		Commander		
11,000	16	16,500		Captain		
550	6	7,000		Lieut.-Com		
4,350	10	7,000		Captain		
4,350	10	7,000		Captain		
1,070	6	1,400		Commander		
550	6	7,000				
1,070	6	1,400		Commander		
11,000	16	16,500		Captain		
550	6	7,000		Lieut.-Com		
550	6	7,000		Lieut.-Com		
550	6	7,000		Lieut.-Com		
550	6	7,000		Commander		
306	6	5,700		Lieut.-Com		
4,350	10	7,000		Captain		
275	6	4,000		Lieut.-Com		
275	6	4,000		Lieut.-Com		
6,400	14	2,400		Captain		
12,000	14	21,000		Captain		
3,600	8	7,000		Captain		
550	6	7,000		Lieut.-Com		
2,900	6	3,900		Lieut.-Com		
85	2	800		Lieut.-Com		
80	2	800		Lieut.-Com		
150	6	6,300		Lieut.-Com		
135	6	650		Commander		
85	2	240		Lieut.-Com		
85	2	240		Lieut.-Com		
85	2	240		Lieut.-Com		
250	6	6,500		In reserve		

...	4,150	6	—	Common
...	180	2	800	Lieut.-Co
ver ...	355	6	6,300	Lieut. Co
...	...	...	...	Common

...	120	2	450	Lieut. C.
...	160	6	5,000	Lieut. C.
...	195	2	800	Lieut. C.
...	155	2	550	Lieut. C.
...	150	2	550	Lieut. C.

..., Commander-in-Chief.

NON MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA

TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	CO.
...	1,790	10	1,700
...	123	—	300
...	140	5	150
...	—	—	150
...	140	5	150
...	525	4	438
...	4,000	31	9,500
...	645	10	1,500
...	3,085	14	3,500
...	303	—	—
...	303	7	6,300
...	350	—	303

9-176 2 30-259 Capt. B

[illegible]

(continued)

10

100

id.

Number of hauls	<i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)
1	10	5
2	30	10
3	50	15
4	70	18
5	85	20
6	90	22
7	95	23
8	98	24
9	99	25
10	100	26

AT

932

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ARMAND BEHIO."

Captain E. Guionnet, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 5th
September, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *ERNEST S. JONES*.....19th September.

S.S. *POLYNESIE*..... 3rd October.

S.S. *CALEDONIE*.....17th October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL"
Captain W. W. Cook, R.N.R., carrying His Majes-
ty's Mails will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 9th September,
at Noon. Mailing Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. *Victoria*, 6,522 tons, from Colombo. Passen-
gers' accommodation in which vessel is secured
before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London. Other Cargo for London, &c., will be
carried from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Malta*,
due in London on the 22nd October.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	At Sept. 15
<i>Platades</i>	3,753	F. G. Purinton	" Oct. 7
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,606	E. V. Roberts	" Oct. 14
<i>Tremont</i>	9,606	T. W. Garlick	" Nov. 4
<i>Hyades</i>	3,753	Geo. Wright	" Nov. 4

† Cargo only.

Steamer marked (*) have no second-class
passenger accommodation.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARD.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

&c. &c. &c.

DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES

AMATEUR WORKERS PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Telephone 250.
HONGKONG, 24th MAY 1905.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong 28th May, 1895.

To Let.

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, COM-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Causeway Road.

Apply to—
H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—
H. RUTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$45	\$1,000,000	\$1,702,728	\$1,702,728	£1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$18.66 67 for first half-year 1905	5 %	\$80 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,045	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$30 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$150,494	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 %	\$340
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000	Nil.	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$80 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/16 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000	\$2,078,997	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$760
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$750,000	\$486,284	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$329,047	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$84
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$360,372	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$335
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000	\$8,832	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	Nil.	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$120,000	\$18,074	\$18,074	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$26 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£241,150	£44,435	£44,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29 51 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$95
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 18 1/2
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£58,852	£58,852	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£4,116	\$929	\$929	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$33
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$65,000	\$21,231	\$21,231	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 %	\$35
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$21,231	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$150
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 190,479	Tls. 4,333	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 29
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$42,812	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	11 %	\$210
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,987	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	...	Tls. 7 1/2
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$672,093	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	...	G. \$18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£8,745	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 145
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$29,422	\$29,422	First year	5 %	\$90
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$501,332	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$105
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$384,000	\$489	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,200,000	Tls. 10,711	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 19 1/2
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$3,700,000	\$206,645	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$390
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 19
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.									
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$75,000	\$9,028	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 %	\$27 1/2
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 806	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$90,000	\$1,502	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 1/2
Do. (Founders)	123	\$18	\$12	\$2,200	\$1,502	\$1,502	None	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$12	\$360,000	\$3,554	\$3,554	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$3,554	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 %	\$150
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$37,875	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$127 1/2
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 22,500	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 18
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$17,058	\$17,058	Interim of \$4	7 1/2 %	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$377	\$377	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$128
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$24
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,600,000	Tls. 40,066	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 12 1/2
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 70,000	Tls. 670	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 772,600	Tls. 725	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 11
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	\$1,247	\$1,247	None	...	Tls. 12
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$56 1/2
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 50
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 1/2 %	\$16
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 13,629	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 45
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 57
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 22,050	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 27
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$770	\$770	First year	...	\$115
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£16	£16	£134	\$1,182	\$1,182	1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$6
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$3,739	\$3,739	None	...	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$1,581	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$20
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	...	...	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	...	\$17 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$187,500	\$95,054	\$95,054	\$1 for 1904	7 %	\$28
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$75,551	\$75,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$8,188	\$8,188	60 div. and 2 1/2 - bonus for 1904	7 %	\$175 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£70,000	\$1,151	\$1,151	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	6 1/2 %	\$95
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$2,796	\$2,796	50 cents for year ending 30.11.1904	5 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,150	\$100	\$100	\$115,000	\$5,356	\$5,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 %	\$237 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,250,000	\$11,137	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$257 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$499	\$499	Interim of 50 cents for 1904	13 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$21,582	\$21,582	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$145 1/2
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 35,849	Tls. 35,849	Interim of \$5 making \$14, paid 15.6.05 making 50 for 1904	...	Tls. 175
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Interim of \$5 making \$14, paid 15.6.05 making 50 for 1904	...	Tls. 175
Mondon (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Interim of \$5 making \$14, paid 15.6.05 making 50 for 1904	...	Tls. 175
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Interim of \$5 making \$14, paid 15.6.05 making 50 for 1904	...	Tls. 175
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Interim of \$5 making \$14, paid 15.6.05 making 50 for 1904	...	Tls. 175
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 8,011	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 122
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 80 1/2
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 6,968	Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 135
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 1,297	Tls. 1,297	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Dr. Tls. 22,220	Dr. Tls. 22,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 42 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. Tls. 22,220	Dr. Tls. 22,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 42 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	45,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. Tls. 22,220	Dr. Tls. 22,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 42 1/2
Straits Island Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	Tls. 1,012	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 %	Tls. 17 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 4,000	Tls. 4,000	80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905	9 %	\$9 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000	\$51	\$51	\$19.80 for year ended 31.5.1905	11 %	\$180 1/2
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$588	\$588	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$111 1/2
William Powell, Limited	112,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,120,000	...	...	First year	...	\$11 1/2